#### The \$5 Notes.

No one will take from us the Five Dollar Note- at pur, and we must therefore decline receiving them except at the same discount the large Notes of the old issue are subject to. We dislike very much to be compelled to this announcement; but the outside pressure compella us to do so.

## Glorious old Virginia.

While the mischievous agitators in North Carolina are whining over their sufferings and erying "this war has tasted long enough -it must be stopped on the best terms we can get:" coming, too, from men who have never felt any of the sufferings arising from the war, and in a State that has not endured a tithe of wrong, outrage and oppression from the hands of the Yankee vandals that Vicsicia has, there is heard but one voice from her poble disizens, and that is, studt, poralgion; and sternal westernoon notif the Yankess are driven from beneall and the Lulepan issues of the nation is established.

Nor do we hear in Virginia any alarm expresent about the liberties of the people being taken from them, and a military despotism being established over them; albeit, as one of her papers has said, Virginia is as jealous of her tiberties as any other State. Her citizons have not the eligatest thought of ever yielding their liberties to any one. And yet as each apprehensions have been excited there, by the passage of the habeas corpus act, is seem to possess the minds of some of our allow-citizens in this State. The people here are calm, content, respectful to the laws, and directing their tree, his and their energies to the resistance of the fund invader who is seeking our destruction, tather than to the throwing of obstacles in the way of those who are wielding the power of the Confederany in its definee. The sympathies of the people of Virginia are altogether with those who are fighting Lincoln, and against those who embarrass the public defence by jealous sarpings and ungenerous distruct.

As remarked by the Robin at Statiact, a few days since, there seems to be an extraordinary sensitiveness and jealously on the part of some citizens as to the exercise of the power in question, which, under all the circumstances of the times, is to us extraordinary. We hear much of the danger of power. Is would not he inappropriate if men would sometimes direct their thoughts to the salutariness of power. Power is given for the public good; and it is 2 treachery and a crime if those to whom it is sutrusted decrine its exercise when required by the pathic good. The power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus was conferred bedause the public safety, in critical circumstances, might require it. Surely, no one expects to see the Confederacy in a more critical condition than under the pressure of this giant war. So far from shuddering with apprehenston at the exercise of a power conferred for just such occasions, and judged to be salutary at this time by those best acquainted with the pecessities of the public defence, we would welcome its employment—nay, demand it.

And a tertible hardship it is, to be sure, that men whom it was designed by the framers and the administrators of the Constitution to protect, should show themselves so clamorous against it! Look at our army and its leaviers. Such a man as Lee can exhibit his pass to the gazeds on the railroads, without a word; but some liberty-loving citizen, not worthy to tie Lue's shoes, is greatly outraged if required to do the same. It was well remarked by Major Koy, of the 44th Georgia regiment, in his farewell to his troops, from whom disabling wounds had driven him, "The patience with which you have submitted to a deprivation of all your rights, including the benefits of the writ of habcas corpus, is certainly a commentary upon the conduct of those at home who consider it such an outrage to be leprived of its benefits for four months." The army will naturally make such remarks; and not the army alone, for it is the obvious suggestion of reason and

We trust, however, that the mind of the country is not to be disturbed by a vain and angry agitation of this question now. Whoso feels belligerent, let bim fight the Yankees. If he wishes to discharge volleys of rhetoric at somebody, let him aim at Lincoln or Seward or Butler. For our own champions and leaders, let him have words of support and encouragement, such as will steady their hands and animate their enthusiam. We are on the eve of great and it may be decisive battles-the country is in poor humor to hear or to bear partizan declamations.

We understand that Brig. Gen. Kemper, who was so severely wounded at Gettysburg, has been assigned to the command of the Virginia Reserves, with his Headquarters at

Lynchburg. We also learn that Gen. W. H. F. Lee, so long in captivity, and recently exchanged, has been nominated to the rank of Major General, and takes command of a division of cavalry. Also, Col. James Chesnut, late of the Presidett's Staff, has been appointed Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the South Carolina Reserves.

The special correspondent of the Atlanta Intelligencer, under date of May 3d, writing from Gen. Johnston's army, says that in a skirmish the day before, a Yankee General was seen to fall from his house severely wounded, and from the stir around his body, he was supposed to be an office of some consequence. Some of our pickets believe it to have been Gen. Kilpatrick. He was dangeronely, if not mortally wounded

The Buttle Commenced. It will to seen that the enemy has commeuced his assalt upon Gen. Lee's lines, and been handsomely repulsed. The old Hero does not erve the extent of loss in killed and wounded on either side, and only the number of prisoners taken by our troops. He says, however, we have to mourn the less of many brave officers and men. We may therefore expect a bloody account when the full details of the engagement come to hand.

The forces engaged were those belonging to Gens. Hill and Ewell's corps-in both of which were many North Carolina Regiments. The N. C. Regiments in Ewell's Corps, are the 1st.-2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 12th, 18th, 20th, 28d,

30th, 32d, 48d, 45th, 53d, and 2d Battalion. In Gen. Hill's Corps-the 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 33d, 84th, 87th, 38th, 44th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 521, 58d. and 55th.

We know these brave old veteran troops have equalled the valor displayed on many other battle fields; and while we await with impatience to hear of their giorious deeds, we tremile lest the account shall tell of many a gallant soldier laid low, and many maimed for life, or destined to languish for weary weeks in pain and suffering from wounds received.

#### The Two Leach's .-- M. C's.

We copy from the Richmond Examiner, the personal explanations made in Congress by Messrs, James M. and James T. Leach, members from this State. It must have been a rich soone. James M. lets off a little political spicen, but up in the whole sustains the report that he is not for Mr. Halden for Governor. James T. is, and James M. wishes it distinctly understood that he is not that Leach. but entirely a different person.

James T. tried to make a clean record, by declaring hidself a "pouce man" but no submissionist; but immediately after making this declaration, he wheeled about, and in reply to Mr. Staples, said that he was for peace upon terms of indepelence, but if he cannot get that, he is for peace on any terms short of subjugation. It will take another " personal explanation" to show that he is not for submission, if that is "the best terms we can get."

#### Worse and Worse.

We thought the story as told by Gov. Vance against the-self-nominated, on the night the soldiers got hold of his office, was about as bad as it could well be. But "the half had not been told," until the following appeared in the Salisbury Watchman :

We are authorized by Mr. Holden to say that Gov. Vance done him marked injustice in his notice of what took place at the time of the mob in Releigh .- Daily Progress.

Very likely! Vance told but half the story, How about Holden diving under the Governor's bed that night? After Vance had returned from quieting the soldiers, and was comfortably seated at his home, Mr. Holden still remaining at his house for protection, (or to drink his liquor.) we are told that a brass band quietly drew up under the Governor's window to serenade him ; and before any one knew of their presence, broke loose with a tremendons crash of big brass horn music. This sudden disturbance of the solemn hours of midnight was nore than Mr. Holden could bear. He thought the-Philistines were after bim, and with a bound, clasped the Governor in his arms with the exclamation- 'for God's sake, Governor," and then hastily dived under the Governor's bed. And there he remained, until the Governor went out to see what was the state of things out of doors. Finding it all right, after making his thanks to the band in another speech, he returned to find Mr. Holden was still under the bed, &c , &c . We insist on the Governor's telling the whole story, so that Mr. Holden shall have no room to complain of injustice.-Salisbury Watchman.

We beg gentlemen of the Destructive persuasion to remember that the bill offered in the House of Representatives on Wednesday to repeal the Act suspending the habeas corpus came from Alabama, a cotton State, and not from North Carolina .- Progress.

What a pity Dr. J. T. Leach could not have had the first "lick" at it. But Mr. Cruikshanks (what a name) of Alabama, was too quick for him. Mr. C. ought to have !- ft this tit-bit for J. T. L, or his own colleague W. R. W. Cobb, who is absent from his seat on a visit to Lincoln's Congress at Washington, or some where else in the enemy's lines, it is in-

THE 35 Notes .- Congress has very decidedly intimated that the \$5 notes will not be placed on a par with the new issue. It is to be hoped, then that the date of the discount of of 83; per cent. will be fixed at an early day instead of July 1. The present arrangement leads only to confusion in all business trans actions. .

The nearly unanimous vote in Congress was manifestly owing to the well known fact that in Richmond the brokers had a month ago sold the 5's at a premium and had since bought them back in immense amounts at 2 heavy discount, and to have restored them to their full value would have legalized this stupendous speculation.

LITTLE WASHINGTON BURNED -We learn from the Goldsboro' State Journal, that the Yankee ruffians, true to their brutal instincts, applied the Sames to Washington before they evacuated the place, leaving two-thirds of the town a heap of mouldering rains.

MAXIMILLER EXPEROR .- The Paris Memorial Diplomatique gives a long account of the reception of the Mexican deputation at Mirapar. On the 10th inst., Maximilian formerly accepted the crown. As soon as the Archduke had uttered the last word of his acceptance, the deputation and all the Mexicans present acclaimed their new novereign by orying out three times, "God save the Emperor Maximilian I." "God save the Empress Charlotte." At the same instant, salutes of artillery, fired from the bastions of of the castle, announced to the public the accession of the Archdoke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, and were immediately followed by other sallies from the fort and town of Triese

Confederate Congress.

Mr. Dortch, of North Carolina, offered the following jant resolution: . Revolved by the Congress of the Confederate Staterof America Tout the thanks of Congress and the country are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Robert F Hike and Commander James W. Cooke, and the officers and men under their command. for the brilliant victory over the eveny at Plymouth, North Carolina."

" Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Brigadier-General Joseph Finnegan and the officers and men of his coromand, for the skill and gallantry displayed in achieving the signal victory of Ocean Fond, Florida, on the 10th February last."

CONFEDERATE NOTES AND BONDS HELD BY THE

STATES.

Mr. Graham of North Cirolina, offered the following, which was agreed to: " Resolved. That the Committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act 'to fund, tax and limit the currency,' passed at the last session of Congress, so as to provide that bonds of the Confederate States, to be received by any State, in pursuance of the twelith section of said act, shall be coupon bonds, and exempt from taxation; and that all Confederate notes of any of the old issues, held by any State on the first day of April. 1864, may at the option of such State, be exchanged for such bonds, or for Treasury notes of the new issue; and further, that all ju t demands of any State against the Confederate Government accruing but unpaid, prior to the said first day of April shall be paid in Treasury notes

## of the new issue, provided for by said act." HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the

Mir James M. Leach, of North Carolina, rose to a queston of privilege, for the purpose of in the habit of noticing personal attacks made upon himself in the columns of a newspaper, Examiner, of that morning, in an editorial of ment. which he read what he shad interpreted to mean a fling at North Carolina in general, and himself as one of her representatives, in particular. He would crave the indulgence of the House while he quoted from the article com mencing: "The eyes of the Universe are fixed upon those members of Congress from North Carolina, returned as Peace-men or Conservaties." Concluding his excerpts from the article,

Mr. Leach said he did not stand upon the platform attributed to him, "that this war had lasted long enough." He had never made use of that term, although a colleague of his, Mr. J. T. Leach, probably had, and he had been confounded with him. He was ready to believe that perhaps the war had lasted long tion would entail great clerical labour upon easugh, but it was not in the sense of a submissionist He supposed the rumour that he stood on a peace platform of this kind had come up to the editor from the clamour raised in North Carolina on one political question and another; he did not deny but that there had been some clamour; but it was the clamour for equal rights, and not the clamour for a degrading peace. Because of those internal dissensions, the position of North Carolina has been persistently misrepresented and stub bornly misunderstood He (Mr Levch) knew enough of his own State to warrant the presumption and assertion that all the vilification and abuse heaped upon the head of the old North State came from her own recreant sons, the press and the men who denounce Governor Vance as a peace man. He (Mr. Leach) was for peace on the basis of the independence of the Confederate States of America, and that as soon as possible; he believed that was the sentiment of his constituents, and nothing short of it. No people in the Confederacy were more tried, more loyal, more law-abiding than the people of North Carolina. She had the investigation comes to be made, as he hoped that North Carolina had sent more troops, in proportion to her population, into the field, than any State in the Confederacy As many of her brave gons have fallen with their feet to the fue and their face to the skies; but these

During the political canvass which gave him a seat in this House, though elected by Conservatives, he had heard of no expression of sentiment looking to reconstuction. Yet it goes forth that the Stare is filled with treaser, traitors and deserrers He believed, as for desertors, there were fewer from his State than any other, and the records would show

It was no reflection upon North Carolina, but a shame upon her villifiers, that it should happen to become the province of a distingaished gentleman, none less than the Vice President of the Confederate States, to stand up, with his manty voice, in defeace of North

Mr. Leach here quoted from the speech of Mr. Stephens, in Georgia, and contended that the political position of North Carolina on the habens corpus, and other vital questions of political right and economy, were the same and identical with those annunciated by Mr. Carolina confined in this prison, yesterday, we, a North Carolinian.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, arose and claimed the indulgence of the House. Mr. James M. Leach, of North Carolina, explained the names of himself and colleague, which had been mixed up by the editor of

the Examiner, and an explanation might be due him also. word his colleague had said in vindication of | would destroy us, we watch with anxious conhimself. For himself, (J. T.) he would say cern the progress of events and the course of he was a peace man, but he was not a submiss- the war, and note with unmingled pleasure ionist. When he took his stand for or against the manifestations of ardent patriotism and secession and war, he took it upon the side of unyielding firmness among the masses of the the surny South. He had laid his all upon the people of our own State. But, air, it is with altar of his country and State, and if that more than ordinary pleasure that we revert time ever comes of necessity, he would lay to your late noble effort at Wilkesboro', so his life upon it. He did not believe that it gennine in its arguments, and withal so hopewas an evidence of disloyalty to try to ne ful and confident of success, that every son of peaceful close by negotiation: the Mexican the action of the dominant party in this counwar, for instance, in later times, on our own try, that no reasoning man, enjoying as we do

tings to be this sort of disloyalty in North Carolina nutil North Carcitua had even-handed justice done her.

He [J T ] could say this much; he was Born Mu: Thir I Congressional District of North Carolines; if there was any tre son or dislov-alty there he had not seen or heart of it. His district had sent its full que a to the war. In conclusion he hoped all could work harmoniously together.

Mr Stoples, of Virgipla, (interrupting)-Mr. Speaker, I ask the privilege of being allowes to ask the gentleman a question. He says he is for peace. I would inquire what kind of a peace would he accept if the terms were other than those of independence?

Mr. J. T. Leach-I am for peace upon the erms of independence. If we cannot get that—if that is impossible—I would accept any other peac . that could be obtained short of subjugation. That's what I would do. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina (sotto voce) -Peace short of extermination! That's west

Mr. Burksdale, of Mississippi-Umpin! Mr. James M. Leach, of North Carolina. to reporters). Put my name down hereafter in full. I don't want to be confounded. I'm not that Leach, (pointing to J. T) but

another Leach. The Speaker called the States for the report of business.

Mr. Handley, of Arkansas, introduced a resolution instru ting the Com nittee on M litary Affairs to bring in a bilt consolidating the regiments not now full, and retiring unworthw, incompetent and supersumuated

officers. Mr. Bell, of Georgia, introduced a preamble and resolution recommending to the C muittee on the Judicia y the establishment of a court of claims for the investigation of claims, which was adopted.

Mr. Bantord, of Georgia, introduced a bill to authorise persons who have been detailed to work for the Confederate States, the same rations as though in the army.

Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, brought in a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen making a personal explanation. He was not after the war. Also, a bill to provide for the transportation of soldiers &c. Also, a bill to establish a Bureau for Foreign Supplies, with but he held in his hand a copy of the Richmond an agency in the Trans Mississippi Depart-

MR. LEACH'S TEST RESOLUTION.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, calling upon the President or the Secretary of War to furnish statistics of the number of privates and officers who have enlisted from the respective States; how many have been conscribed; how many have been tilled or died, and how many have deserted,

Mr. Leach, in presenting the resolution, said he was tired of the insigulations thrown out upon his State, and he was going to prove

her loyalty by facts and figures. Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, said the resoluthe War Department at a time when they were very busy with other matters, Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## THE FIVE-DOLLAR NOTES.

Mr. Swan, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution that it was inexpedient to pass any act to place the five-dollars not s of the old issue on the same foo ing of the new issue In introducing the bill, Mr. Swan said he was influenced by a desire to allay apprehensions on the one side and expectations on the other, in respect to any action this Congress might adopt in

the matter. Mr. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, moved to re'er to the Committee of Ways and Means. On this the ayes and noes were called, and the House refused to refer-ayes 88. noe- 45. The resolution was then adopted-ayes 67,

# A Voice from Johnson's Island.

We publish below a communication adsent as many brave soldiers to the field and set dressed to Gov. Vance, by the officers and up as many bloody alters of sacrifice. When soldiers who have been and, we believe, are still held in ceptivity on Johnson's Island in it would be, he was sure it would be found Lake Erie. It is a capital production, written remarkably well, and presents facts and arguments fr m a stand-point and under circumstances that cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of every honest and imparial reader. The gentlemen who signed this paper calumulators have nothing but the sneer and have had opportunities for observation and the facilities of gathering facts, that enable them to set forth the objects and purposes of our enemies, as well as the hopes and fears of our friends and sympathers a the North, knowingly and understandingly. The getting up of this paper was no party move ment. The signers, so is of them gentlemen not unknown to fame and of recognized ability, have belonged to different political parties, and, we presume, had no idea that there would be any contest for Gubernato ial honors in this State next summer. The tribute to Gov. Vance was an honest one, and no less merited than honest and disinterested in intent. There are 227 siguers, who represent nearly every county in the State .- Conser-

#### U. S. MILITARY PRISON, JOHNSON'S ISLAND, March 31, 1864.

GOVERNOR VANCE: Sir-At a meeting of the officers from North

Stephers. Mr. Leach, in conclusion, said the undersigned, were appointed a committee that North Carolina was the birth place of to express to you the intense satisfaction with liberty, and one of her sons shed the first which we have marked the distinguished abilblood in the revolutionary struggle. It would ity and lotty patriotism which have characnot be saying too much to predict that the last | terised your admin stration | It has been with blood of this revolution will be poured out by peculiar pride during this, our long and tellious imprisonment, that in every wi d that has brought to our ears a whisper from the land of our birth and of our unchangable love, we have heard the utterance of our own sentiments, the echo of our prayers, of our highest hopes and purest aspirations in the manly and patriotic language of the Governor of our State. Exiles from our homes and country. Mr. J. T. Leach said he agreed with every captives in the land of those who hate and gotiate for peace. If it is, then there had the old State felt a glow of pride in the reflecbeen a great deal of disloyalty manifested .- tion that these grand utterances emanated A great many wars have been terminated by from his own honored chief magistrate. Sir, negotiation that would never have been ter- your exposition of the policy of the Federal minated. Look at the Revoluti nary war .- Government, your startling portraiture of the How was it ended? By negetiation. There miseries that would be endured by our unwas the war of 1812. - How was that ended? happy capatry, and the oppressions and in-By negotiation, wesn't it? And a great dignities that would be heaped upon her in many other wars have been brought to a case of submission, are so forcibly verified by continent. He did not deny but there was the unlimited access to the leading journals some disloyalty in North Carolina. There of all political parties here, can fail to realize was dialoyalty there; he was glad to be able the fact, that even the most appaling appreto say so; but it was disloyalty to bad laws beasions of misery that have presented themand legislation, and not disloyalty to the salves to the minds of our most sagacious Confederate Government There would can- statesmen, even the most hideous pictures of

ruin that have been painted by our most eloquent countrymen, would fall far short of the realities of the doom that would await us, should we be so demented as to by down those arms and disband those arms that have hitherto prosected as from the fary of with the lope, that the is still a Conservative party here sufficiently strong to restors them ag in even to these precarious rights they or joyed before the disruption of the Union.

are indulsing a vain a dangerous hope. We have it daily manifested to us here, that this party is utterly poweries to protect its pleace copy ... own rights and liberties from the aggressions of the dominant party. Their danger is more imminent than ours, and their only hope of deliverance is in the triumph of our cause; they grow weaker with every defeat of ours; they grow stronger with every success. At present they are writing in helpless wretchedness. The one great idea of the people of this country, is to subjugate the people of the South, and to appropriate our property to the liquidstion of their stupendous dent: and the dominant party is stronger or weaker, as the prospect of success is nearer or more remote.

Let our people, by any event, either through submission or subjugation, be thrown on the mercy of this nation, and the great plan will hive been consummated, and their success will have ensured the perpetuity of the Republican party. What policy that party would pursue in the government of our country is but too plainly manifested already. We gather it daily from their Congressional action, from prisoners; their party conventions, from their leading journals. We hear it from their own lips. That clicy would be so to humiliate the South, so to cripple her resources, so to disarm her, so to crush her spirit, so to quench her hopes, that never within her wide borders shall even a whisper be heard in claim of freedom. They declare that this war must be waged, not only until the rebellion is crushed and the people subjugited, but that it must be prosecuted, until the possibility of its recurrence is forever gone, To accomplish this design, they declare that it is both the right and the duty of Congress to conficute the property of our people, both real and personal, and apportion it among their soldiers and free imen-our slaves, whom they have stolen and liberated. They propose as follows? out the war: "In short, in their blind, vindicva-t ruin, so hideous, that far down into the coming ages of mankind it may stand as a ghastly warning to deter the rash patriot, that would claim freedom as a birthright or republican government as a heritage.

War-may cover the land with sorrow and mourning; but peace, on the terms of submission, would cover it with the clackness of the shadow of death War has still the blessing of hope; but in such a peace there is only the darkness of despair. In such a state of existence, the order of nature would be reversed; life would be the king of terrors, and death its only solace. In final, sternal separtation lies our only hope, our only satety. Other terms were dishonorable-were dangerous. Assoldiers of North Carolina, as citizens of our young Confederacy, we can be content with no peace that does not recognize us as a free and inde-

So long as you tread the path of duty, with the same manly, unfaltering step, as hereto ore so long will our hearts go with you in gratitude; so long will we bail you as among the great deliverers of the S ate wareverence, from a tyranny more revolting than the visage of

We have the hounr to be, sir, With distinguished esteem, Your obedient servants, WHARTON J. GREEN, Warren, Ch'mn, THOMAS S. KEENAN, Dupin, H. C. JONES, Jr R wan, JOSEPH S. DAVIS Franklin, HENRY S. JORDAN., of Person,

Committee. SAM'L P Hill, of Carwell, Ch'n of Meeting JAMES M. MAYO, of Edgecombe, Secretary

Public Meeting in Person County. On Saturday, 23d April, 1864, a portion of the people of this county met in the court house. Col. J. W. Hunt was called to the chair and J. D. Wickerson requested to act as secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting and appointed the following committee on resolutions . J W. Cunningh im, Juo. A Barnett, and Thos. K. Glean, who reported the follow-

Resolved,- That we regard the freedom and rights of the people as the first and most impor-tant of all earthly causes, and no to be surrendered under any circumstances, or on any pretext

whatever. Resolved, That in our spinion the cause of the Confederate States of America is the eause of constitutional tiberty, and that we are called on to maintain it by every consideration that can move the hearts of freemen; and that while we most ardently desire to see the blessings of peace stored to the count y, the attitude of the pubicenemy forbids all hope of such a result except by our success in the issue of war which they force

Resolved. That while we recognize the fact that sale course before us is in the vigorous prosecution the course pursued by our present worthy an of the existing war wholly defensive on our part; sible, it is the duty of the Government at once efforts to defend the State and the Confede and that whenever negotiations for peace are and faithfully to evail itself of the opportunity of permitting reason to take the place of the sword, but always with the distinct understanding that the liberty and security of the people of the Confederate States are inseparably connected Carolina soldiers. That we piedge him of with the independence of the country, and its hearty support for re-election. final and total separation from all political connection with the United States.

Resoved, That the courage, endurance and patriptism of our soldiers are worthy of the lasting | tore, as alike injurious to the State, Control gratitude of the country, and have won for them | ate States, and to our cause at large, and tik an illustrious name in all coming history; and he, by his device and cunning, is seeking to that we have full confidence that in every contest they will prove themselves worthy of their high renewn, and that by the blessing of Providence, their patience and heroism will be crowned with

ultimate and glorious success.

Resolved, That in the present Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, we recognize a leader worthy of the times, brave in battle, sagacious and wise in counsel, devoted to popular rights, regardful sembly of North Carolina, he having sealed alike of the interests of the soldier and of the his devotion to our cause by his own life. civilian, never sacrificing the end by the means, and in his energy, forethought, integrity and intrepid devotion to freedom, furnishing an illustrions embodiment of the great and true heart of North Carolina; and that regarding him as having discharged the arduous duties of his station the next Legislature. with eminent fidelity and success, we feel it to be alike our duty and our interest to support his reelection with every honorable means in our

Resolved, That a committee of - be appointed to send a copy of these resolutions to Gov. Vance, and to request him to address the people of the county at such time and place as he may de-

Dr. C. H. Jordan and W. P. Wilkins, E-q., opp sed the resolu fon committing our people to the support of Gov. Vance, or any one else, so long before the election; especially at a time like this, when we could not tell what an hour will bring forth Jno. W. Cunningham, Esq., advocated the

resulutions. The resolutions were adopted unanimously

-no one voting in the negative.

tion, which was adopted

Resolved. That the thanks of our people due and bereig mend-red to the Hon. Il Heads, for the manly and patriots course in a Confederate States Senate, in bis able defense our people against the charge of treason and da legalty; and that we regard him as an hears man, a staterman and a patriot, and we are presid

of him as a son of Person county. John W. Cunningham, Esq , was appointed by the Chairman to see the Governor and

invite him to address our people. J. W. HUNT, Chair's J. D. WILEERSON, Soct'y Fayesteville-Observer and Milton Chr -sile

## Additional from the North.

PRISON LIFE ON BELLE ISLN-STORY OF A RE-LEADED YANKEE PRE-ONER. The Baltimere American of the 26th Las an elaborate account of " prison life on Belle Isle," as given by one of the released Yankee prischers. It is in met keeping with the other accounts that have appeared in the Yankee papers of the "barbarities," "atrocities," " museacres" of the rebels, which are gotten up by the abolition papers to Gro the Northern heart and arouse the passions of its armies. This account speaks of our men as barbarous, inhuman wretches," " villains," cuthroats," and calls the prison" a perfect heli on earth." To give some idea of the stories he gets up for Northern consumption,

"The average number of deaths of our prisoners was about one thousand per month; three fourths died of starva ion; one-half of the remaining fourth of cold ; and the remainder of wounds and natural diseases."

hear what he says of the mortality of the

This Yankee correspondent then depicts the 'terrible sufferings" of the prisoners; says they are " half starved;" say- they were given no beds, but made "to lie down on the sand, in spoon fashion cryle, as high as twenty in a bonch." " Hardiy ever a morning passed," continues this vernelous correspondent, "that our bays would not find as high as five and six of the rows of twenties dead and cold, frozen to death." The fare of prisoners he describes

to take the arms from the whit s and put them | The rations that we got at prison were rally in the hands of the blacks: they propose to not fit for a domestic dog to eat. We got meat extend the right of suffrage to the blacks, while | which was entirely retten or decayed. The among the wnites it is to be restricted to those | most of it was never butchesed by men. What who have been hostileto their country through- was butchered was scalded to death when it was cooked; for whenver we got raw meat, which we sometimes dirt; one-third of it was alive, and eating at the other two-thirds. Believe me or not, but I could swear by my mest sacred oath that many a time our rations were one-half worms, except our bread, and that was baked or dried (you may take which you will) out of a meal which was made of corn cob, bran and all mixed up together. Wo got of this brick, as we called it, twice a day. and about five cubic inches at a time, a little rice or black bean soup, and cand or river water. I did not think so much of eating dogs, but some of the boys would go to the dead house and kill rats which had been esting at some of the dead men all night; they would kill the rate, skip, wash, try and eat

But this correspondent tuins his whole story. After drawing these t-rrible pictures of starvation, suffering, death, & ... he admits, in the following paragraph, describing the feeling of the Yankee prisoners at the time of Kilpatrick's raid, that there was a good deal of life and spirit yet left in the Yankees:

At the time that the rebels were expecting General Kilpatrick to take the infernal hole of rebellion, every fire beil and church bell in the city was tolling; negroes, young and old, were running for salety, all to ed gs backing. and the rebel city battali n double-quicking through the streets. I never saw such a bustle in all my life. The rebel guards told us not to dare to put our heads out of the doors or windows, or they would shoot our "---brains out." They said that "the Yankees are coming to take Richmond." The robel guards were trembling, and we in the prison were rejoicing. We were singing Yankse D odle, Hail Columbia, and other na ional airs.

Men who can sing "Yankee D adle," "Hail Columbia," and other national at a can hardly be "starved," "dying," "rotting," and "sabel-ting on dog meat.

FORT FI HER. N C., April 30 h 1864. At a meeting held by the members of Co.

E. 36th N C. T., Sergt. G G Pate war called to the Ci zir, Cop'i Jas. W. Powell and A. D. William-on were requested to act a Secretaries. After the object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, the following were appointed to draft resolutions, vit Sergts, W. W. Brown, Sam'l Joyner, Corp'ls O R Eason, E. O Millican, J Q Col man and Privates Alex E P. well, W. H. Sellers E A. Hinson, M Hammonds, J. L. Carter S M Shaw, J. Q Griffin, L C. C leman, R. Williamson and D. S. Williamson, The following resolutions were unanimous

Resolved, That we have abiding faith and confidence in our chief executive, Presides

honest and loyal citizens may differ in regard to what are the best means of attaining a common object, we feel a solemn conviction that the only most able G vernor, Z. B. Vance, bis untirin ate States, his foresight in providing for the

soldiers and their families of his State, entil

him to the thanks and gratitude of all North Resolved. That we denounce in the mo bitter terms, W. W. Holden and his co-adjdestroy the unity of our army and to s with

seed of discord throughout our ranks by his contaminating influence Resolved, That we highly approve of de course of our present Senator, Jao. W. E. of Columbus county, in the last General A blood, and he now being maimed for lite, to pledge him our unanimous support for re-eletion; also recommending Col. F. George, asa

Resolved. That we will not support 157 man who is in favor of W. W Holden, or any

of his distracting isms. Resolved, That a copy of these proceeding be sent to the Wilmington Journal for pulcation. Fayetteville Observer and Rales Confederate please copy .

Sergt. G G. PATE Chairman Corp'l JAS. W. POWELL, Secretares. " A. W. WIELLAMSON.

According to the Cincinnati Enquirer, there is an immense feeling in favor of placing Mr. Valland gham as a delegate to the Democratis National Convention, and if he consents. will doubtless be done. The Enquirer further declares that, if the martyr is chosen a dele-The Secretary offered the following resolu- gate, the Democracy of Onio will see that he attends the Chicago Convention